

# CONCISE DICTIONARY OF BIOMEDICINE AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

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tol triphosphate, a sugar ester of calcium from the

zyme that catalyzes the phosphate to inositol 1-phosphate.

itol hexaphosphate. protein of primosome in-

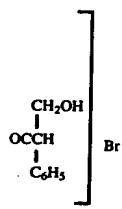
Substance used as a diagnosis.

DH

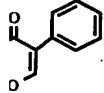
HN(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

ed from dry root of as a cathartic agent.

Iwt 412) A bronch-  
iagent.



A calcium regulator.

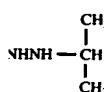


an antidepressant.



$\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$

An antidepressant.



An antiprotozoal.

$(\text{CH}_3)_2$

Ipronizid (mol wt 179) An antidepressant and inhibitor for monoamine oxidase.



IPTG Abbreviation for isopropylthiogalactoside, a gratuitous inducer for lac operon.

IR Abbreviation for 1. infrared and 2. inverted repeat.

IRA Abbreviation for immunoradiometric assay.

I-region The region in the H-2 major histocompatibility complex of mouse that contains genes that encode class II antigens, antigens responsible for regulating immune responses.

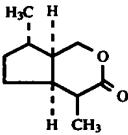
Ir-genes Immune regulatory genes or immune response genes located within the I-region of the histocompatibility complex of the mouse.

Iridium (Ir) A chemical element with atomic weight 199, valence 1, 3, and 4.

Iridochoroiditis Inflammation of both iris and vascular coat of the eyeball.

Iridocyclitis Inflammation of iris and ciliary body of the eye.

Iridomycin (mol wt 168) An antibacterial agent.



Iraviridae A family of double-stranded DNA hemimetric viruses that infect mammals, fishes, and insects.

Iriss The circular contracting disc situated between the cornea and the crystalline lens of the eye.

Iritis Inflammation of the iris.

Iron (Fe) A chemical element with atomic weight 55.85, valence 2, and 3.

Iron Bacteria Bacteria capable of depositing oxides or hydroxides of iron or magnesium.

Iron Binding Protein Protein capable of binding iron, e.g., transferrin.

Iron Deficiency Anemia Anemia caused by lack of iron.

Iron Dextran A substance used for treatment of iron deficiency anemia.

Iron Protoporphyrin IX A form of heme found in hemoglobin and cytochromes b, c, and c<sub>1</sub>.

Iron Response Element A mRNA nucleotide sequence involved in mediating iron-dependent translation of ferritin mRNA and iron-dependent destabilization of transferrin receptor mRNA.

Iron-Sulfur Cluster The prosthetic groups of iron-sulfur protein. The two common types of iron-sulfur clusters are 2Fe-2S and 4Fe-4S.

Iron-Sulfur Protein Protein that contains iron and sulfur atoms that are complexed with cysteine groups of the protein and serves as an electron carrier in the electron transport chain, e.g., ferredoxin.

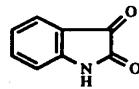
Irradiation Exposure to a beam of ionizing or electromagnetic radiation.

Irreversible Inhibition Covalent binding of an inhibitor to an enzyme that cause permanent inactivation.

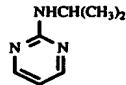
Irreversible Inhibitor Molecule that covalently binds to an enzyme and causes irreversible loss of catalytic activity.

IS Abbreviation for insertion sequence.

Isatin (mol wt 147) A chromatographic spray reagent for amino acids.



Isaxonine (mol wt 137) A neurotropic agent that promotes neurite out-growth that has been used for treatment of peripheral neuropathies.



Ischemia (Ischaemia) Inadequate blood flow in the tissue characterized by pain and organ dysfunction.

Isepamicin (mol wt 570) A semisynthetic derivative of antibiotic gentamicin.

